```
ANSWER 13 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
    1997:247497 CAPLUS
AN
    126:228406
DN
    Entered STN: 16 Apr 1997
ED
    Manufacture of cobalt-nickel-iron-boron alloy
TT
    electroplating thin films
IN
    Suzuki, Koichi; Komaki, Kenji
    Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd., Japan
PA
    Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
SO
    CODEN: JKXXAF
DT
    Patent
    Japanese
LΑ
    ICM C25D003-56
IC
    ICS H01F041-26
    56-11 (Nonferrous Metals and Alloys)
    Section cross-reference(s): 76
FAN.CNT 1
                                         APPLICATION NO.
    PATENT NO.
                       KIND
                              DATE
                      ----
     ______
                              -----
                                         _____
                                                               _____
    JP 09041183
                              19970210 JP 1995-191894
                                                               19950727
PΤ
                       A
PRAI JP 1995-191894
                              19950727
CLASS
PATENT NO.
               CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
 _____
               ----
                      _____
                      C25D003-56
 JP 09041183
              ICM
                ICS
                      H01F041-26
                      C25D0003-56 [ICM, 6]; H01F0041-26 [ICS, 6]
                IPCI
                      C25D0003-56 [I,C*]; C25D0003-56 [I,A]; H01F0041-14
                IPCR
                       [I,C*]; H01F0041-26 [I,A]
    Title process comprises electroplating in an acid bath containing Co2+, Ni2+,
AB
    and Fe2+ as sulfate and/or hydrochlorate salts and dimethylamineborane
    and/or trimethylamineborane. The alloys have high saturation magnetic flux d.
    and are used for magnetic heads for recording devices.
    cobalt nickel iron boron alloy electroplating
ST
     ; dimethylamineborane trimethylamineborane alloy electroplating thin film
    Electrodeposition
IT
        (Co-Ni-Fe-B alloy electroplating thin
       films manufactured in acid bath)
    79484-29-0P
IT
    RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material
    use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (Co-Ni-Fe-B alloy electroplating thin
       films manufactured in acid bath)
     74-94-2, Dimethylamineborane 75-22-9, Trimethylamineborane
IT
     7646-79-9, Cobalt chloride, processes 7718-54-9, Nickel chloride,
    processes 7786-81-4, Nickel sulfate 10124-43-3, Cobalt
     sulfate 10124-49-9, Iron sulfate
    RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or
     engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
        (acid bath components; Co-Ni-Fe-B alloy
       electroplating thin films manufactured in acid bath)
```

=>

First Hit

Previous Doc

Next Doc

Go to Doc#

Generate Collection

Print

L2: Entry 1 of 2

File: JPAB

Feb 10, 1997

PUB-NO: JP409041183A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 09041183 A

TITLE: PRODUCTION OF COBALT-NICKEL-IRON-BORON ALLOY ELECTROPLATING THIN FILM

PUBN-DATE: February 10, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

SUZUKI, KOICHI KOMAKI, KENJI

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

SUMITOMO METAL IND LTD

APPL-NO: JP07191894

APPL-DATE: July 27, 1995

INT-CL (IPC): C25D 3/56; H01F 41/26

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To produce a Co-Ni-Fe-B alloy electroplating thin film showing high saturation magnetic flux density and small coercive force by performing electro plating in an acid bath containing Co2+, Mi2+, Fe2+ as sulfates and containing dimethylamine borane.

SOLUTION: Electroplating is performed in an acid soln. of about pH=2 to 4 containing Co2+, Ni2+, Fe2+ as sulfates and/or hydrochlorides of proper concns. and containing dimethylamine borane and/or trimethylamine borane of 0.05-0.2g/l. By this method, a Co-Ni-Fe-B alloy electric plating thin film having a small anisotropic magnetic field, almost zero magnetostriction const. and excellent performance for writing and reading can be obtd. The obtd. film is useful for a magnetic material for a thin film magnetic head suitable for high-density magnetic recording.

COPYRIGHT: (C) 1997, JPO

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

First Hit

Previous Doc

Next Doc

Go to Doc#

**End of Result Set** 

Generate Collection

Print

L2: Entry 2 of 2

File: DWPI

Feb 10, 1997

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1997-176134

DERWENT-WEEK: 199716

COPYRIGHT 2007 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Producing electroplated cobalt-nickel@-iron@-boron@ alloy thin film - using

acidic plating bath contg. di: and/or tri:methylamine borane

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

CODE

SUMITOMO METAL IND LTD

SUMQ

PRIORITY-DATA: 1995JP-0191894 (July 27, 1995)

Search Selected

Search ALL

Clear

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO

PUB-DATE

LANGUAGE

PAGES

MAIN-IPC

JP 09041183 A

February 10, 1997

004

C25D003/56

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO

APPL-DATE

APPL-NO

DESCRIPTOR

JP 09041183A

July 27, 1995

1995JP-0191894

INT-CL (IPC): C25D 3/56; H01F 41/26

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 09041183A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Electroplated Co-Ni-Fe-B alloy thin film is made by using an acidic plating bath contg. CO2+, Ni2+, and Fe2+, to which dimethylamine borane and/or trimethylamine borane is added.

USE - For magnetic substance of thin film magnetic heads suited to high density magnetic recording.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/5

TITLE-TERMS: PRODUCE ELECTROPLATING COBALT NICKEL@ IRON@ BORON@ ALLOY THIN FILM

ACIDIC PLATE BATH CONTAIN DI TRI METHYLAMINE BORANE

DERWENT-CLASS: LO3 M11 TO3 VO2

CPI-CODES: L03-B05M; M11-A;

EPI-CODES: T03-A04A1B; V02-H02C;

UNLINKED-DERWENT-REGISTRY-NUMBERS: 1066U

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1997-056707 Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N1997-145334

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

## (19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

# (12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出顧公開番号

## 特開平9-41183

(43)公開日 平成9年(1997)2月10日

(51) Int.CL.6

識別配号

庁内整理番号

FI

技術表示箇所

C 2 5 D 3/56

H01F 41/26

C 2 5 D 3/56 H01F 41/26 Α

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数1 OL (全 4 頁)

(21)出願番号

特願平7-191894

(71)出顧人 000002118

(22)出願日

平成7年(1995)7月27日

住友金属工業株式会社

大阪府大阪市中央区北浜4丁目5番33号

(72) 発明者 鈴木 功一

大阪市中央区北浜4丁目5番33号 住友金

属工業株式会社内

(72)発明者 小巻 資治

大阪市中央区北浜4丁目5番33号 住友金

**属工業株式会社内** 

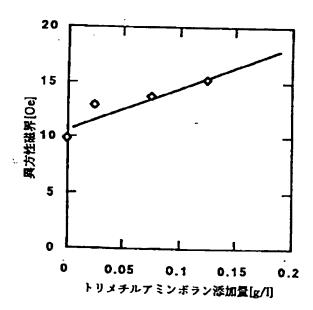
(74)代理人 弁理士 広瀬 章一

## (54) 【発明の名称】 Co-Ni-Fe-B合金電気めっき薄膜の製造方法

#### (57)【要約】

【目的】 パーマロイに代えて、飽和磁束密度が高く、 保磁力および異方性磁界が小さく、かつ磁歪定数が0に 近く、書き込みおよび読み取り性能に優れたCo-Ni -Fe-B合金電気めっき薄膜を開発する。

【構成】 Co2+、Ni2+ およびFe2+を含む酸性め っき浴にジメチルアミンボランおよび/またはトリメチ ルアミンボランを添加して電気めっきを行う。



#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 Co2+、Ni2+ およびFe2+を硫酸塩 および/または塩酸塩として含み、さらに、ジメチルア ミンボランおよび/またはトリメチルアミンボランを含 有する酸性浴中で電気めっきを行うことを特徴とするC o-Ni-Fe-B合金電気めっき薄膜の製造方法。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、高密度の磁気記録に適 した薄膜磁気ヘッドの磁性体として主に用いられるめっ 10 き薄膜の製造方法であって、飽和磁束密度が高く、保磁 力が低く、かつ磁歪定数が極めて低いCo-Ni-Feeggeg浴に添加剤を加えることを検討し、本発明を完成した。 -B合金電気めっき薄膜の製造方法に関する。

## [0002]

【従来の技術】近年、めっき薄膜は、装飾、防食用に限 らず、機能性薄膜として電子部品等に幅広く使用されて いる。例えば、コンピューター用外部記憶装置であるハ ードディスクドライブの薄膜磁気ヘッドには、磁性体と してめっき法により製造されたパーマロイ合金薄膜が用 いられている。パーマロイは典型的な軟磁性薄膜材料で 20 あり、特に現在使用されているパーマロイめっき薄膜 は、およそ82/18のNi-Fe合金 (Niがおよそ82原子%、F eがおよそ18原子%の合金を意味する。以下の記載にお いても同じ表記方法を用いる)で、磁歪定数が0または わずかに負の値を有する点が特色である。

【0003】 ハードディスクドライブについては年々大 容量化および小型化に対する要求が強くなってきてお り、それに伴って記録の高密度化が進み、ヘッドの磁性 体として高い飽和磁束密度を有する材料が要求されてき ている。しかし、パーマロイ膜でより高い飽和磁束密度 30 を得るためにFe含有量を増加させると、磁歪定数が増 加するために再生性能が不安定となる。したがって、パ ーマロイ膜では高飽和磁束密度化に限界がある。

【0004】図4はCo-Ni-Fe3元系合金での飽 和磁束密度の分布を示す図である。この図に示された中 でAに示す領域は飽和磁束密度も高く、かつ磁歪定数も 小さいため、薄膜磁気ヘッドの磁性体材料として有望で あることが予想される。米国特許第4,661,216号におい ても、磁歪定数が0で、飽和磁束密度の高いCo-Ni -Fe3元系合金めっき薄膜について記載されている。 しかしながら図5に示すように、Aの領域ではFe含有 量の減少とともに磁歪定数は減少するものの、飽和磁束 密度は急激に減少するうえに、保磁力も増大する。した がって書き込み、読み込みの双方に適したパーマロイに 替わる薄膜磁気ヘッド用の磁性めっき薄膜は未だ開発さ れていないのが現状である。

#### [0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、高密度磁気 記録に適した薄膜磁気ヘッドの磁性体として主に用いら れる合金電気めっき薄膜の製造方法であり、飽和磁束密 50 て、またはそれらの双方として含み、Bを供給する添加

度が高く、保磁力および異方性磁界が小さく、かつ磁歪 定数が0に近く、書き込みおよび読み取り性能に優れた Co-Ni-Fe-B合金電気めっき薄膜の製造方法を 提供することを目的とする。

#### [0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】前記のように、Co-N i -Fe3元系合金めっき薄膜では、飽和磁束密度が高 い組成では磁歪定数が大きい上に保磁力も上昇する。そ こで飽和磁束密度が高い上に磁歪定数と保磁力を低減 し、さらに異方性磁界の上昇を抑制するために、本発明 者は、Co-Ni-Fe3元系合金めっきの際のめっき 【0007】本発明の要旨は、Co2+、Ni2+およびF e<sup>2+</sup>を硫酸塩および/または塩酸塩として含み、さら に、ジメチルアミンボランおよび/またはトリメチルア ミンボランを含有する酸性浴中で電気めっきを行うこと を特徴とするCo-Ni-Fe-B合金電気めっき薄膜 の製造方法である。

#### [0008]

【作用】磁性体の保磁力に影響を与える要因の一つに結 晶粒径がある。溶解材料などでは、結晶粒界が磁気モー メント間の相互作用を抑制するため、結晶粒が単一磁区 となる場合が多い。この場合には、結晶磁気異方性や結 晶粒の形状磁気異方性などが強く作用する。磁気異方性 は、内部磁化の回転しやすさを表し、磁気異方性が低い ほど物質は軟磁性を示す。パーマロイやセンダストが典 型的な軟磁気特性を示すのは、結晶磁気異方性が小さい ためである。

【0009】結晶粒が単一磁区をなすような、つまり磁 気的相互作用が断ち切られた状態で結晶粒径を減少させ ると、磁化回転が困難になるために軟磁気特性が劣化し て保磁力が増加する。磁気媒体材料では保磁力を増大さ せるためにB、Pを添加することにより結晶粒径を減少 させる方法がよく用いられる。

【0010】しかし、結晶粒径をさらに減少させると、 磁気的相互作用がなく孤立していた結晶粒間に磁気的相 互作用が働くようになり、磁区は結晶粒よりも大きくな る。このように結晶粒が磁区構造に比べて充分に微細化 すると、結晶磁気異方性が作用しなくなり、磁気異方性 が小さくなって軟磁性を示すようになり、保磁力が低下 する。このため、結晶磁気異方性が大きいために軟磁性 を示さなかった材料でも、結晶粒を微細化することによ り軟磁性材料となり得る。

【0011】本発明において、Co-Ni-Fe3元系 合金めっき浴中にトリメチルアミンボラン、ジメチルア ミンボランを添加するのはこのような効果を利用するた めであり、Bを添加することにより結晶粒が充分微細化 し、保磁力が小さくなる。またこの方法で用いるめっき 浴はCo、Ni、Feを、硫酸塩もしくは塩酸塩とし

物として、ジメチルアミンボランおよびトリメチルアミンボランのいずれか、あるいはその双方を含む。めっき浴中のCo、Ni、Feの濃度はめっき条件に応じて調整する。より磁歪定数が小さい膜を得るためには、浴中のFe濃度は低いほうがよい。

【0012】ジメチルアミンボランもしくはトリメチルアミンボラン、またはこれらの合計の添加量は0.05g/リットル以上0.2 g/リットル以下であることが望ましい。0.05g/リットル未満では保磁力の減少が充分ではない。また0.2 g/リットル超では異方性磁界の増加が著しくな 10る。またこの添加量は0.1 g/リットル以上0.2 g/リットル以下であることがさらに望ましい。

【0013】めっき浴のpHは、2以上4以下であることが望ましい。4超ではFe<sup>2+</sup>の酸化がおこる。また2未満では被めっき物表面で水素が発生し、めっき膜厚の制御が困難になるとともに、表面の荒れためっき膜となる。

#### [0014]

 【実施例】図1(a)、(b) にそれぞれ平面図、模式断面

 図で示す形状のパドル撹拌型めっき槽を用いCo-Ni 20-Fe-Bめっき薄膜の製造試験を行った。

【0015】めっき槽1はアクリル樹脂製で、被めっき材であるウェハーを設置したカソード2が下部に、アノード3が上部に配置されている。パドル4はめっき槽1内を往復運動する。めっき液はめっきタンク内およびその流路で温度、pH、濃度が管理されており、ポンプにより供給され、オーバーフローした液が回収されて再びめっきタンクに戻る。流量は流量調整バルブで調整される。

【0016】ウェハーはガラス基板もしくはアルミナと 30 炭化チタンの焼結体を用い、使用に際してスパッタ法に より下地膜としてパーマロイ合金膜(厚み 1000 Å)を 形成させた。

【0017】使用しためっき液は硫酸コバルト七水和物を0.055 mol/リットル、塩化コバルト六水和物を0.055 mol/リットル、硫酸ニッケル六水和物を0.115 mol/リットル、塩化ニッケル六水和物を0.115 mol/リットル、硫酸鉄七水和物を0.01mol/リットル、トリメチルアミンボランまたはジメチルアミンボランを含み、さらにp H級

衝剤としてほう酸を10mol/リットル、めっき薄膜の応力 減少のためにサッカリンナトリウムを1.5 g/リットル、 めっき膜の界面活性剤としてドデシル硫酸ナトリウムを 0.1 g/リットル添加した。まためっき液のp Hは塩酸を

用いて3.0 に調整した。めっき液の温度は電子恒温装置により35±0.1 ℃に設定した。めっき槽へのめっき液供給流量は毎分4リットルとした。

【0018】試験結果を図2および図3に示す。図2はトリメチルアミンボランのめっき浴中の添加量とめっき)膜の保磁力の関係を表す図である。めっき浴中へトリメチルアミンボランを添加していくことにより、めっき膜の保磁力減少に顕著な効果が認められた。ただしトリメデルアミンボランは0.5g以上加えてもそれ以上の保磁力の低減は認められなかった。図3はトリメチルアミンボランのめっき浴中の添加量と異方性磁界の関係を表す図である。めっき浴中へトリメチルアミンボランを添加することにより異方性磁界は単調に増加した。ジメチルアミノボランをめっき浴中に添加した場合にも同様の傾向が確認された。

#### 20 [0019]

【発明の効果】本発明のCo-Ni-Fe-Bめっき薄膜は、飽和磁束密度が高く、保磁力が小さく、磁歪定数が0に近く、異方性磁界もそれほど大きくなく、書き込みおよび読み取り性能に優れた薄膜磁気ヘッドの磁性体として適している。このめっき薄膜は、本発明法を適用することにより製造することができる。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

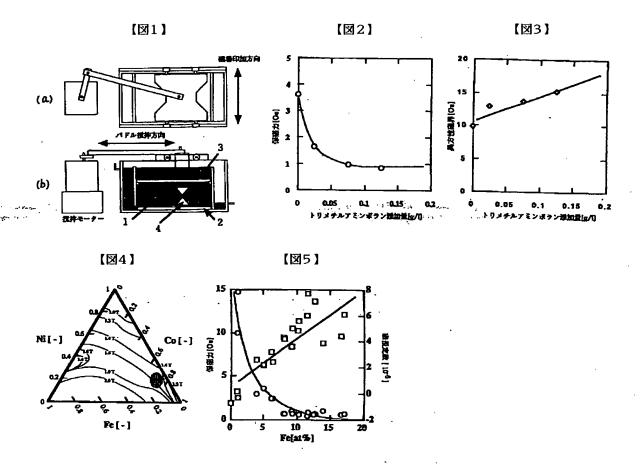
【図1】実施例で用いたパドル撹拌型めっき槽の説明図であり、図1(a) は平面図、図1(b) は模式的断面図である。

【図2】トリメチルアミンボランのめっき浴中の添加量 とめっき膜の保磁力の関係を表す図である。

【図3】トリメチルアミンボランのめっき浴中の添加量 とめっき膜の異方性磁界の関係を表す図である。

【図4】Co-Ni-Fe3元系合金での飽和磁束密度の分布を示す図である。

【図5】Co-Ni-Fe3元系合金でめっき膜中Fe 量に対するめっき膜に保磁力の関係を示す図である。



## \* NOTICES \*

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Industrial Application] This invention is the manufacture approach of the plating thin film mainly used as the magnetic substance of the thin film magnetic head suitable for the magnetic recording of high density, and saturation magnetic flux density is high and is related with the manufacture approach of a Co-nickel-Fe-B alloy electroplating thin film with a very low magnetostriction constant low [ coercive force ].

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, the plating thin film is broadly used for electronic parts etc. not only as an ornament and the object for corrosion prevention but as a functional thin film. For example, the permalloy alloy thin film manufactured by the galvanizing method as the magnetic substance is used for the thin film magnetic head of the hard disk drive which is the external storage for computers. The permalloy plating thin film by which a permalloy is a typical soft magnetism thin film material, and especially current use is carried out is the nickel-Fe alloy (nickel means about 82 atoms % and Fe means the alloy of about 18 atoms %.) of 18 about 82/. the same notation approach is used also in the following publications -- it is -- the point that a magnetostriction constant has 0 or a negative value slightly is the special feature.

[0003] About the hard disk drive, the demand to large-capacity-izing and a miniaturization is becoming strong every year, the densification of record progresses in connection with it, and the ingredient which has saturation magnetic flux density high as the magnetic substance of a head has been required. However, if Fe content is made to increase in order to obtain higher saturation magnetic flux density by the permalloy film, since a magnetostriction constant increases, reproducibility ability will become unstable. Therefore, by the permalloy film, a limitation is in high saturation-magnetic-flux-density-ization.

[0004] <u>Drawing 4</u> is drawing showing distribution of the saturation magnetic flux density in the Conickel-Fe system alloy of 3 yuan. Highly [saturation magnetic flux density], since the magnetostriction constant of the field shown in A while being shown in this drawing is also small, it is expected by it that it is promising as a magnetic-substance ingredient of the thin film magnetic head. Also in U.S. Pat. No. 4,661,216, the magnetostriction constant is indicated by 0 about the high Co-nickel-Fe system alloyplating thin film of 3 yuan of saturation magnetic flux density. However, in the field of A, as shown in drawing 5, although a magnetostriction constant decreases with reduction of Fe content, saturation magnetic flux density decreases rapidly, and also coercive force also increases. Therefore, the present condition is that the magnetic plating thin film for the thin film magnetic heads replaced with the permalloy which wrote in and was suitable for the both sides of reading is not yet developed. [0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] This invention is the manufacture approach of the alloy electroplating thin film mainly used as the magnetic substance of the thin film magnetic head suitable for high density magnetic recording, its saturation magnetic flux density is high, and coercive force and

its anisotropy field are small, and a magnetostriction constant aims at offering the manufacture approach of a Co-nickel-Fe-B alloy electroplating thin film of having excelled in near, writing, and the reading engine performance 0.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] As mentioned above, with the Co-nickel-Fe system alloy-plating thin film of 3 yuan, coercive force also goes up by the presentation with high saturation magnetic flux density to the top where a magnetostriction constant is large. Then, in order that saturation magnetic flux density might reduce a magnetostriction constant and coercive force to a high top and might control the rise of an anisotropy field further, this invention person examined adding an additive to the plating bath in the case of the Co-nickel-Fe system alloy plating of 3 yuan, and completed this invention.

[0007] The summary of this invention is the manufacture approach of the Co-nickel-Fe-B alloy electroplating thin film characterized by performing electroplating in the acidic bath which contains dimethylamine borane and/or trimethylamine borane further including Co2+, nickel2+, and Fe2+ as a sulfate and/or a hydrochloride.

[8000]

[Function] The diameter of crystal grain is in one of the factors which affects the coercive force of the magnetic substance. With a dissolution ingredient, in order that the grain boundary may control the interaction between the magnetic moments, crystal grain serves as a single magnetic domain in many cases. In this case, a crystal magnetic anisotropy, the magnetic shape anisotropy of crystal grain, etc. act strongly. A magnetic anisotropy expresses the ease of rotating of internal magnetization, and the matter shows soft magnetism, so that a magnetic anisotropy is low. A permalloy and Sendust show typical soft magnetic characteristics, because the crystal magnetic anisotropy is small.

[0009] If the diameter of crystal grain is decreased where a magnetic interaction is cut off so that crystal grain may make a single magnetic domain that is, since magnetization rotation becomes difficult, soft magnetic characteristics will deteriorate and coercive force will increase. With a magnetic-medium ingredient, in order to increase coercive force, the method of decreasing the diameter of crystal grain is well used by adding B and P.

[0010] However, if the diameter of crystal grain is decreased further, a magnetic interaction will come to work between the crystal grain which there is no magnetic interaction and was isolated, and a magnetic domain will become larger than crystal grain. Thus, if crystal grain fully makes it detailed compared with magnetic-domain structure, a crystal magnetic anisotropy will stop acting, a magnetic anisotropy will become small, soft magnetism will come to be shown, and coercive force will decline. For this reason, the ingredient in which soft magnetism was not shown since the crystal magnetic anisotropy was large can also turn into soft magnetic materials by making crystal grain detailed.

[0011] In this invention, trimethylamine borane and dimethylamine borane are added for using such effectiveness during the Co-nickel-Fe system alloy-plating bath of 3 yuan, by adding B, crystal grain makes it detailed enough and coercive force becomes small. Moreover, the plating bath used by this approach includes either dimethylamine borane and trimethylamine borane and its both sides as an additive which supplies B including Co, nickel, and Fe as a sulfate, hydrochlorides, or those both sides. The concentration of Co, nickel, and Fe under plating bath is adjusted according to plating conditions. In order to obtain the film with a more small magnetostriction constant, the lower one of Fe concentration under bath is good.

[0012] As for dimethylamine borane, trimethylamine borane, or the addition of these sum totals, it is desirable that they are below 0.05g[/l.] or more 0.2 g / liter. L. is not enough as reduction in coercive force in less than 0.05g /. Moreover, in 0.2 g / liter \*\*, the increment in an anisotropy field becomes remarkable. Moreover, as for this addition, it is still more desirable that they are below 0.2 g / liter more than 0.1 g / liter.

[0013] As for pH of a plating bath, it is desirable that it is [ or more 2 ] four or less. Oxidation of Fe2+ starts in 4 \*\*. Moreover, less than by two, while hydrogen occurs on a plated object front face and control of plating thickness becomes difficult, it becomes the plating film ruined [ a front face's ]. [0014]

[Example] <u>Drawing 1</u> (a) (b) The manufacture trial of a Co-nickel-Fe-B plating thin film was performed using the paddle churning mold plating tub of the configuration shown in a top view and a type section Fig., respectively.

[0015] The plating tub 1 is a product made of acrylic resin, the cathode 2 which installed the wafer which is galvanized material is arranged at the lower part, and the anode 3 is arranged in the upper part. A paddle 4 reciprocates the inside of the plating tub 1. Temperature, pH, and concentration are managed in its passage within a plating bath, it is supplied with a pump, overflowing liquid is collected, and plating liquid returns to a plating bath again. A flow rate is adjusted by the positive crankcase ventilation valve.

[0016] The wafer made the permalloy alloy film (thickness 1000 \*\*) form as substrate film by the spatter on the occasion of use using the sintered compact of a glass substrate or an alumina, and titanium carbide.

[0017] The used plating liquid cobalt sulfate 7 hydrate 0.055 mol / liter, 0.055 mol / liter, and nickelsulfate 6 hydrate for cobalt chloride 6 hydrate 0.115 mol / liter, 0.115 mol / liter, and iron-sulfate 7 hydrate for nickel chloride 6 hydrate 0.01 mols/l. Trimethylamine borane or dimethylamine borane is included. Further a way acid as a buffer for pH Ten mols/l. 0.1 g / liter addition of the sodium dodecyl sulfate were carried out for saccharin sodium as a surface active agent of 1.5 g / liter, and the plating film for stress reduction of a plating thin film. Moreover, pH of plating liquid uses a hydrochloric acid and is 3.0. It adjusted. The temperature of plating liquid was set as 35\*\*0.1 \*\* with the electronic thermostat. The plating liquid supply flow rate to a plating tub was made into 4l./m. [0018] A test result is shown in drawing 2 and drawing 3. Drawing 2 is drawing showing the addition under plating bath of trimethylamine borane, and the relation of the coercive force of the plating film. By adding trimethylamine borane into the plating bath, effectiveness remarkable in coercive force reduction of the plating film was accepted. However, trimethylamine borane is 0.5 g. Even if added above, reduction of the coercive force beyond it was not accepted. Drawing 3 is drawing showing the addition under plating bath of trimethylamine borane, and the relation of an anisotropy field. The anisotropy field increased in monotone by adding trimethylamine borane into a plating bath. The same inclination was checked also when dimethylamino borane was added during a plating bath.

[Effect of the Invention] The Co-nickel-Fe-B plating thin film of this invention has high saturation magnetic flux density, coercive force is small, and the magnetostriction constant is suitable as the magnetic substance of the thin film magnetic head which excelled [anisotropy field / near and ] in writing and the reading engine performance so greatly 0. This plating thin film can be manufactured by applying this invention method.

[Translation done.]

## \* NOTICES \*

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

## **CLAIMS**

## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Co2+, nickel2+ And the manufacture approach of the Co-nickel-Fe-B alloy electroplating thin film characterized by performing electroplating in the acidic bath which contains dimethylamine borane and/or trimethylamine borane further including Fe2+ as a sulfate and/or a hydrochloride.

[Translation done.]